Hebrew Educational Fair.
BLIOU THEATRE—2 and 8—A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Faust Up To Date. CASINO-8-Ermiule. CHICKERING HALL-3:30-Hlustrated lecture

DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—The Great Unknown.

DOCKSTABER'S THEATRE—8:30—Minstrels.

EDEN MUSEE—WAY Tableaus.

GIBBONS'S ART GALLERY—8—Art view. GIBBONS'S ART GALLERY—S—ART view.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Meg Merrillea.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8.15—The Charity Ball.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—Little Lord Fauntle

LOY—8:30—A Man of the World and Aunt Jack.

LOY—8:30—A Man of the World and Aunt Jack.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 5-The Masked Ball. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7:30 to 10 p. m.—Autumn Exhibition.

NEW PARK THEATRE—2 and 8-Irish Aristocracy. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-Kepanka
PALMER'S THEATRE-8-Hwadless Man and Delicate

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Shenando STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Seven Ages. STAR THEATRE -2 and 8-Herminie.
UNION SQUARE THEATRH-8:15-County Fair. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-2-Color Sergeant, A Clerical

Error, Chatterton. S-Nowadays. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-22, Second Floor. STH-AVE, AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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OFFICE FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured by In Great Variety, manufactured T. G SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c. LIBRARY OF TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

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New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Dom Pedro and his family have gone to Cintra, in the suburbs of Lisbon; the report that the Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of Brazil has resigned is denied. Emin Pacha is believed to be improving; the Germans, in an engagement with the Bushiris, killed twenty-eight of them, and put the rest to The Swiss Federal Assembly elected M. Louis Ruchonnet, of the Canton of Vaud. President of the Republic. === The influenza is spreading in Paris, and is becoming malignant in Eastern Speaker has selected for two of the St. Petersburg. === The draft of the Irish Land Bill will be submitted to the British Cabinet on Monday night.

Congress.-The Senate only in session. Mr. Evarts introduced a bill proposing New-York as the place for the World's Fair; Mr. Turple delivered a speech on trusts. === The Republican Senate caucus assigned places on the various committees to the new Senators, chairmanships being given to Messrs. Chandler and Moody. === The committee investigating the Silcott defalcation will probably report to-day.

Domestic .- The New-York State Dairymen's Association met at Ithaca. - Thomas N. Hart, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Boston by about 5,000 majority. === The American Federation of Labor began its convention at Boston Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote gave a reception to the delegates to the Marine Conference. The State Workingmen's Assembly began its sessions at Albany. - Preparations for Jefferson Davis's funeral were made in New-Orleans. Bennett Memorial Hall was dedicated in Baltimore. ___ Annual stockholders' meeting of the New-York and New-England Railroad was held in

City and Suburban.-Surrogate Ransom gave sanction to the executors of the Stewart estate to settle the great will contest out of court. Oliver Johnson, the eminent anti-slavery agitator and newspaper writer, died. === An autopsy was made on the body of Peter Clausen, who was killed by an electric wire. == An insurance broker fell in front of a locomotive on the elevated railroad in Brooklyn and was fatally injured. = The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, was fined \$25 for violating the game laws. = Stocks dull with irregular fluctuations toward higher values,

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer and cloudy, possibly with light rain, followed by clearing. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 45 1-8.

The Republicans of Boston won a notable victory in the municipal election yesterday. Mayor Hart, who a year ago had less than 2,000 majority, has been re-elected by a majority of about 5,000, and a Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen was chosen. Mayor Hart's slave-markets in the Turkish metropolis, held administration for the last year has been of such in public buildings devoted to the purpose. Ina clean and straightforward character that a deed, the Sultan himself is one of the best union upon him of all the better elements of clients of the trade, no less than 1,500 slaves the voting population was easily possible. The of both sexes being employed in the Imperial result is a crushing blow to the Democratic ring, which revelled in the city government during Mayor O'Brien's several terms, and large shipments of them pass almost every though it put up as a candidate a man free from reproach the people were not to be deceived by such a trick Mayor Hart's re-election is a signal triumph for honesty and business principles in municipal affairs.

Encouraged by their success in the Dock Department, the Commissioners of Accounts have determined to attack the Park Department, the District-Attorney's office and the Department of Charities and Correction. It hardly needs to be stated that there is an evident political purpose in these investigations. They are made with the intention of strengthening Tammany's hold upon the city government. That fact blinds nobody to the disclosures of corruption and maladministration in the Dock Department; but the results of that inquiry will he of no service in bolstering up an attack on any board whose business may have been honestly conducted. The parks to-day, for exam- to the Arab slave-hunters in Central Africa ple, are better kept and are in better order than they ever were, as the thousands of citizens who

daily use them can abundantly testify. Any attack upon the Park Department will therefore be interpreted-and rightly-by the public as a barefaced attempt by Tammany to grasp the patronage and control of the Department for its own selfish purposes. Keep your hands off the parks, Mr. Mayor,

Without waiting for the action of the Corone or anybody else, District-Attorney Fellows, with commendable enterprise, has resolved on a searching investigation into the causes of the latest death from an electrical current. He has summoned seventeen witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury to-day. The question of responsibility seems to be much clearer in this case than in that of Feeks, since there is only one electric-light company in operation above the Harlem River. The company whose deadly current killed Feeks could not be determined beyond a reasonable doubt. This time it is to be hoped, not only that the responsibility will be fixed, but that some person or persons will be adequately punished.

All the people interested in the World's Fair will soon have an opportunity of knowing what Senators will serve upon the committee that will pass upon the claims of the cities which are contending more or less earnestly for the honor of furnishing the site. The Republican members of the committee are Messrs. Hiscock, Sherman, Ingalls, Cameron, Hawley, Farwell, Wilson and Stanford. The Democratic members have not yet been selected, but evidently the Senators will be distributed geographically with commendable impartiality. The carefully prepared bill sent to Washington a few days ago by the New-York Committee on Legislation was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Evarts, and will be ready for consideration as soon as the committee is officially announced.

THE HOUSE AT WORK.

It is announced in dispatches from Washington that the Democrats will resist to the utmost of their power either of the contemplated changes of the rules for the purpose of enabling the House to do business. In that case there will immediately begin a struggle of great importance and of uncertain duration. The Republican members, if they attend strictly to their duty, and hold steadily in the House the majority which the people have given them, can terminate it soon. If individual members fail to do their duty, and care more for "private business," rest, recreation and the like, than for the good of the country and their party, they will indefinitely prolong the contest and render its issue doubtful. The whole history of two sessions of Congress, the complete success o failure of this Congress as a lawmaking body and incalculable results to the industries and business of the country and to the Republican party, hang upon the decision as to the rules. Speaker Reed has surprised and gratified the House by his prompt announcement of some most important committees, so that the work can be begun without waiting for the adoption foes that his course " means business." He intends that Congress shall not fail, through any neglect or lack of promptness on his part, to meet the needs of the country and the Republican party. His selections for the important committees are judicious, both as to personal qualifications and as to geographical distribution, and he was doubtless helped by the graceful decision of Judge Kelley that his physical strength was no longer equal to the arduous duties of leadership. With Mr. McKinley in charge on the floor and in the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Cannon in the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Rowell in the Committee on Elections, strong and rapid work may be expected. It is suggestive of the growing power of the West, by the way, that an most important chairmanships members from two adjoining districts in Illinois, and for the third a member from Ohio.

the majority should in some way be set free from the power of a small minority to block action indefinitely by a succession of motions made only to cause delay. It may be said that the method adopted in the British House of Commons or the French Chamber of Deputies has worked so well as to encourage imitation. lawmakers will choose to disregard it. There the power is intrusted to the Speaker to decide what are dilatory motions, and to refuse to put them. No individual, no minority is there permitted to insult the legislative body or the people by motions designed only to deprive that body of its rightful power. No person of self-respect or dignity of character, no person who is likely to be elected Speaker by either party, will condescend to abuse such an authority, and if Republicans vote to intrust it to Mr. Reed, they do so with full understanding that the same authority will be claimed and exercised by an opponent if the Democrats regain a majority in the House. The other mode of curbing a factious minority, by provision that a dilatory motion can be repeated only after the lapse of a certain time, may nevertheless be judged the wisest by the committee, in view of other rules in which the House differs from legislative bodies abroad. The Republicans will stand ready to sustain their committee in either plan, since the Democratic members have kindly announced that they intend to resist either to the end.

THE POWERS AND THE SLAVE TRADE. The avowed aim of the International Congress now in session at Brussels is to suppress the slave trade in Africa. But would it not be more logical to begin by abolishing the traffic in Europe? The slave trade in its worst and most repulsive form exists to this day in Turkey, and there are at the present moment at least ninety regular and recognized slavebrokers openly plying their trade at Constantinople. There are, moreover, thirty separate seraglio. The slaves wito fetch the best prices at Constantinople are those of Abyssinian birth. week-especially during the pilgrimage season -through the Suez Canal bound from Jeddah and other. Turkish ports on the Red Sea coast of Arabia to the Golden Horn.

Quantities of negro slaves are also conveyed to Constantinople and other Turkish cities in the Levant from Tabrouk, a small Mediterranean port on the ill-defined frontier line of Egypt and Tripoli. This port belongs to the powerful Moslem fraternity of the Senoussi, whose Grand Master resides at Jerboub, a rocky fortress situated at a distance of about 300 miles inland from the coast. El Senoussi is the principal purveyor of black slaves, whom he obtains by the great desert caravan routes from Wadai and Bornu. On their arrival at Tabrouk | dencies. the slaves are embarked on board the Greek, that have conveyed thither the cargoes of arms and ammunition which Senoussi in turn sells

their tacit toleration of the public slave trade at Constantinople, makes it difficult to believe that the Governments now represented in the convention at Brussels have any serious purpose in view. This impression is confirmed by the singular attitude at Zanzibar of the British Government, which is popularly regarded as the leader of the anti-slave-trade movement. Although it does not itself directly figure as an owner of slaves, yet it causes its cruisers to be coaled there by means of slaves in the employ and possession of the Arab contractors intrusted with the work. Moreover, the English consuls on the east coast of Africa do not hesitate to affix the Government stamp and seal to the agreements wherein Arab slave-owners bind themselves to execute work on British plantations by means of slave labor. Nor is Great-Britain the only offender in this respect. The published dispatches of Major Wissmann and other German officials in East Africa distinctly recognize what they describe as "the absolute necessity of slave labor," and thus demonstrate conclusively the doubtful sincerity of Emperor William's Government in connection with the anti-slavery movement. Both Great Britain and Germany in thus availing themselves of slave labor practically co-operate with Turkey in creating a market for slaves and in keeping the trade going. For if there were no demand for slave labor, the slave-hunters-those devastators and destroyers of Africa-would be forced to turn to other methods of livelihood.

THE LATEST FICTIM.

Another victim of brutal and lawless indifference to human life was added to the roll on Monday, and while one inquest was in progress vesterday preparations for another were begun. The circumstances of Clausen's death among the wires above the Harlem were almost identical with those of which thousands of citizens were hornified witnesses in the case of Feeks on Centre-st., a couple of months ago. A man in perfect physical condition, and skilful in his vocation, climbed up a telegraph pole, and a moment later hung lifeless above the sidewalk. The indications of death by electricity are becoming frightfully familiar to the people of New-York, and nobody had occasion to ask what had happened.

That is an extraordinary condition of impotence to which the complicated machinery of civilization has reduced this community. There is not an individual in the city old enough to read and intelligent enough to reflect on what he reads who is not now conscious of a sense of insecurity as he walks the streets of New-York. The spokesmen of the electrical companies employing high-tension currents would like to disseminate the belief that this pervading and reasonable terror is chiefly imaginary, and that their operations are quite innocent and harm-Fortunately-or possibly, unfortunately for since there seems to be no way of escape it might be contended that ignorance would be a boon-the people know better. Thousands of them have seen a fatal current at work upon a human body, and hundreds of thousands who of the rules. It is recognized by friends and have read with intense interest the details which many witnessed, have not forgotten that the greatest electrician in the world has deliberate ly confirmed the most alarming estimate of the perils surrounding every citizen indoors and out. And yet this universal apprehension, based on horrible facts and supported by expert knowledge, is as far from being relieved to day as it has always been. The people have surrounded themselves with a network of legal obligations from which they are apparently powerless to escape, at least so long as the Legislature is not in session, and in the existence of which individuals who are coming to be looked upon as morally guilty of a crime scarcely less heinous than murder openly rejoice.

This is not an exaggerated statement of our helplessness. Mayor Grant has given abundant evidence of a full appreciation of the case, and he frankly says that he does not know what more can be done so long as the Board of Electrical Control is in existence and the courts conthemselves bound under the law to enforce the demands of the electric-lighting companies. In one direction alone is any relief visible. The Legislature can cut at least some of the cords that bind us, and public opinion is not now, nor is it likely to become during the next three weeks, of so flimsy a character that

A PIONEER ABOLITIONIST.

With Oliver Johnson disappears one of the last of the pioneers of the Abolition movement. He was the youngest of the twelve original members of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, and for over thirty years was one of the most indefatigable and sincere workers with voice and pen in the agitation for emancipation. A man of robust qualities and religious fervor, he would have been a typical New-England preacher if he had entered the ministry, following the natural impulses of his earlier life. The Anti-Slavery movement was more to him than a gospel of liberty; it was the religion of his manhood. He preached anti-slavery with all the fervor of a Christian apostle. He edited newspapers, delivered lectures and wrote tracts in the interest of the cause with all the simplicity, earnestness and inherent truthfulness of an evangelist. During thirty years of agitation and propagandism his energy continued to flame like a consuming fire. Emancipation wrought by a civil war, which had been averted for two generations by compromise legislation inspired by Clay and patriotic statesmen. brought to an end the labors of his career. but a soul that had been so long in a white heat could not regain the normal temperature required for quieter and less exciting conditions. For a quarter of a century Mr. Johnson sought to interest himself in journalism and literary work, but his restlessness was a proof that he regarded his own life as a spent force. His grim earnestness and passionate intensity in controversy showed that some of the old fire glowed beneath the ashes of his anti-slavery ardor; but the heroic period had passed, and with it the opportunity of revealing what was characteristic of the man at his best.

The Abolitionist group formed by Mr. Garrison after his release from the Baltimore jail passed in the course of forty years from one extreme of public obloquy to the other of popular canonization. The time has not yet come when their services either to the anti-slavery cause or to their country can be impartially estimated. But the dispassionate verdict of coming generations will probably be that the work of the Garrison school was a source of both gain and loss to emancipation, and that the best service to the cause was rendered by leaders like John Quincy Adams, Benton, Wilmot, Giddings. Seward, Greeley, Sumner, Stevens, Wilson, Douglass and Lincoln, who adhered as long as they could to the parties of the day, exerted their influence within them in the right direction and strenuously resisted separatist ten-

Mr. Johnson, while he remained at all Austrian, Italian and other Mediterranean craft times an Abolitionist, was not a third-party politician, but a practical reformer. He believed firmly in propagandism in and out of season. He favored persistent agitation against port of Tabrouk by the Treaty Powers, and morality and wickedness. He acted upon the

in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of righteousness; make its ways straight." He had little faith in political combinations, but believed with all his heart in the efficacy of unceasing preaching and writing against slavery as an abomination and a blight. So he labored while there was work to do, regarding obloquy, mobbing and reproach as a reformer's well-merited distinctions, persevering with opinion a matter of conscience, and awaiting with serene confidence the final consummation of emancipation. Whether the political Abolitionists made mistakes and retarded their cause matters not so far as his own part in that momentous agitation was concerned. He was loyal to his anti-slavery religion, lived up to it whether it was in good or in bad repute, and endured like a brave soldier all the hardness of the fight, counting sacrifices and sufferings as great gain.

THE OYSTER WAR.

To look at the cool, calm, unruffled oyster as he rests in half his natural shell on your plate, ready to have three drops of lemon juice squeezed on him, and pass to that undiscovered country which is fatal to oysters-to look at him under these conditions, no one would suppose that he could be the cause of the flercest annual war which harrows up our country. But the oyster with lemon juice on him and the one with the wild waves of Chesapeake Bay breaking over him are different mollusks, though, after all, they may really be the same oyster in different states of his existence. In the one case, at the very worst, he does nothing beyond helping in a humble way to incite the harmless after-dinner speech, but in the other he calls out a large number of sea-faring men, who stand on the decks of their ressels and shoot at one another, and use language which, though far from elegant, is nevertheless direct and forcible, and apt to convey the idea to the hearer that the speaker means what he says From Baltimore dispatches it is gathered that

the usual Chesapeake ovster war is at its height. Indeed, it would seem to be worse than usual, as the Governors of Maryland and Virginia have been drawn into it, and are making remarks to each other differing widely from the historical observations which passed between the Executives of the States immediately to the south. his is a mere incident of the campaign, and the real warfare is out on the rolling billows between the State navies and the pirate dredgers, who go about raking up other people's oysters and otherwise making themselves disagreeable.

The close student of current events will recall the case of Captain Bridges, of the Maryland Navy, who, last year, had musket balls fired through his chin whiskers by the pirates. The Tribune noted the fact several weeks ago that Captain Bridges was again ready to sail from Baltimorethat, in fact, as the poet sings, his boat was or the shore and his other sailing implements on the We also mentioned that the Captain still refrained from shaving, and had announced his intention of wagging his beard in the very faces tionally genial. Curiously enough, in Northern of the pirates, even if they shot grape and cannister through it. We knew the Captain was a brave man, as he had not quailed last year when the wild bullets sang their ominous refrain through his hirsute adornment, and naturally we predicted that he would make it hot for the pirates. We confidently warned the country to deep ats eye on Captain Bridges's whiskers But what have we heard from the Captain? Nothing. He is out among the pirates, but it is not reported that he is going about as he did last rear with his chin whiskers gently waving in the oft Potomae breeze, fairly inviting the pirates to shoot. The Captain does not comb the buckshot out of his beard at night, as he did last year at this time. Instead of thus drawing off the pirates' fire, while the other vessels of the navy ran them down, as we expected he would, he re mains down in the cabin drinking champagne and playing poker with the first mate. see the baleful influence of the general Navy extending to the Maryland oyster navy. The next thing the country hears will probably be that Captain Bridges and his navy have sailed away to Europe as a squadron of evolution, leaving the pirates to reap where they have not sown and otherwise menace the peace and dignity of

Maryland. fluences of a too high state of civilization would not creep into the Maryland navy, and that it would continue to hang out its whiskers on the port bow, but it seems it is not to be. next thing this country hears will be that the men in the back counties of Kentucky are carrying but one pistol apiece and taking off their boots when they go to bed.

There has been a rush of local politicians to the offices of the Police Commissioners, it is said, in consequence of the announcement that a number of roundsmen were likely to be reduced to the grade of patrolmen on account of the lax performance of their duties. The politicians are the "backers" of the roundsmen, and their mission to Police Headquarters is to exert " influence" in behalf of the menaced officers. It will strike the non-political observer that this is a queer way to promote the efficiency of the police force, which is sometimes denominated the finest."

If the Emperor William of Germany were to declare war against some other country, it might save the lives of some of his army, judging from the formidable number of German officers who commit suicide in these " piping times of peace."

One of the reasons why General Harrison is welcomed wherever he goes is that he is the President of the United States; another is that as often as he appears in public his simple dignity of demeanor and manifest sincerity of feeling do honor to his office and to the people who placed him in it. The universal cordiality of his recen tion in Chicago puts to rout a host of silly inventions about the indifference of Illinois Republicans to the Republican President, and shows at the same time the respect with which a faithful and efficient Chief Magistrate is regarded by citizens of all parties.

The announcement that English experts are awaiting with keen interest the chance of examining our squadron of new warships, supplies the citizens of the United States with a povel sensation.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" reports some of the feats which are being performed by the Samson now performing in London. With a blow of his fist he can break an iron chain that will bear a pressure of 3,000 pounds; he readily bends a four-foot iron gaspipe round his neck; " with his two hands grasping a short chain of 2,500 pounds ascertained pressure, he makes a momentary effort and pulls the iron chain to bits." Samson would find a good field for his talents in this country. He could name his own terms for acting as chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats in Democratic conventions. And, then, think what a splendid baseball umpire he would make.

The newspapers and the public ought to remember that every death occurring during the next five years among the students of Yale University, will not necessarily be caused by typhoid

Mr. Elliot Danforth, Treasurer-elect of this State, would appear to be anxious to convince Governor Hill that he does not forget to whom is primarily indebted for his present place. Mr. Danforth has been travelling in the South, and a dispatch from Richmond represents him as assurin; Governor Lee that " Hill controls the New. The total absence of any surveillance of this slavery and vehement denunciation of its im- York Democracy now more than ever, and is sure to be the Presidential nominee in 1892."

theory that the Abolitionist was a voice crying | Mr. Danforth says is half true. Hill has certainly got a stout grip on the New-York Democracy But his nomination in '92, as the friends of Mr Cleveland will probably admit, by acclamation is another matter entirely.

A rampageous cow and an exhilarated police man engaged in an athletic competition on Mon-day, and it would be hard to determine whether victory ultimately perched on the former's horns or the latter's club. The cow has been sent to grim determination in his efforts to make public the pound. Why shouldn't the policeman be sent to Coventry.

Mr. Shanahan may have used the canal for all it is worth to swell the Democratic vote, but probably most men in his office would do the same thing. That is another matter and has nothing to do with the question of his efficiency.—(The Amsterdam Democrat.

On the contrary, it has much to do with the question of his efficiency. A public official who prostitutes his office for the benefit of a political party, instead of using it with an eye single to the best interests of all the people, is unworthy of trust. Tributes to the "efficiency" of a superintendent of that sort are not calculated to impress sensible peor le.

The West Shore Railroad officials are trying in vain to fill up an unfathomable hole in which their roadbed is constantly disappearing beneath the surface of the Hudson. If they don't succeed within a few days, our New-York Dock Commissioners might be glad to take the contract of jumping in and drawing the hole in after them.

The latest prodigy who is devoted to music is a boy living up in Warren County, this State It is reported that he is able "to play 'Parsifal on a blade of grass held between his thumbs." While recognizing the boy's brilliant ability, people who have a good ear for music will hope that he will be kind enough not to exercise it. A blade of grass is admirable in its way, but it never achieved any success as a musical instrument. Warren County has certain rights which even prodigies are bound to respect, and one of them is the right not to have its ears tortured.

Another experienced lineman roasted to death in mid-air. Another woman suddenly made a widow, and left destitute. Another miserable pretence that nobody is to blame. Another reason for expecting more homicides of the same kind from day to day. Another argument for sending the guilty to State's prison, if by any means justice can lay hands on them.

Last week's cold wave now seems to have been a freak, rather than a keynote. On the whole, so far, December has been abnormally mild, like last month. Such extreme warmth as prevailed Monday is not likely to continue, but the general tendency of the season is still to paralyze trade in winter goods. A somewhat abrupt and sharp chill, very early in December, is almost frequent enough to be a regular feature of our climate in this vicinity. In 1873, for instance, the lowest temperatures of the month were recorded De-1886, severe cold at the opening of December, has nevertheless been followed by a month excep-Europe a well-defined warm spell between December 3 and 10 has come to be recognized as a frequent experience, although this year has wit-

cans are particularly interested just at present in keeping free is the trans-continental influenza, which started on its travels from some point in the domains of the Czar, knocked out a dozen members of the Imperial family, including the Autocrat himself, and has already turned up in

PERSONAL.

Sir George Strong Nares, who is one of England's representatives at the International Marine Confer now in session at Washington, was knighted in 1876 upon his return from the Arctic region, whither he had gone as captain of the Alert. A sledging party from his vessel reached 83 deg. 10 min., which was far in advance of any previous explorer. Sir George is a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr. S. H. Peabody, president of the University of Illinois, will, like Presidents Seelye, of Amherst, and Gilman, of John Hopkins, spend the winter abroad. The gravestone which now marks the last resting

We had hoped that the enervating in place of John Bright in the Friends' graveyard at Rochdale, is remarkable for neatness and simplicity, and just in keeping with what he desired should be placed at the head of the grave of his late wife. white marble, but only two feet six inches in length and two feet in breadth, bordered with a plain groove all round the margin, and the lettering is of plain English characters, the wording being "John Bright, died March 27, 1889. Age 77 years." This simple record and unadorned stone lies horizontally at the head of the grave, and soft green grass now covers the remainder. A similar slab of marble of the samusize now marks the place by his side where his late wife peacefully reposes, bearing the inscription "Margaret Elizabeth Bright, died May 13, 1878. Age 57 years."

Judge Cooley, who has been ill for some time, has been improving steadily during the last few weeks and will resume his duties as chairman of the Inter-state Commerce Commission in a day or two.

The new Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, is acquiring much popularity by his capacity for singing comic songs in a good baritone voice, and playing a capital rattlety-bang obligate on the piane at the same time. At the Police Committee dinner the npany were agreeably surprised at the Lord Mayor' company were agreeably surprised at the Lord Mayor's rollicking rendering of "The Low-backed Car," which he gave when called on for a speech. His intimates say that the way he sings "We've Both Been There Befores" and "Where Did You Get That Hat?" would be worthy of the finest music-hall artist-impersonator. Altogether civic gatherings during the year are likely to experience novel situations, and Messrs Gilbert and Suillivan are reported to be delighted at the prospect.

A Russian named Henry Krohn, who evidently does not bear the traditional hatred to the land of Bismarck, has left 100,000 marks to the German Gov. ernment for the purpose of founding a German A ademy after the style of the French Academy. The object of the Academy is to be "the preservation of the purity of the German language." Its president, according to Mr. Krohn, is to be the Imperial Chan-

THE NEW WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

From The Utica Herald. From The Utica Heraid.

An examination of its make-up shows at once the gain that has been made in installing the friends of American industries in control of the House of Representatives. Two years ago Mr. Carlisie gave the committee a sectional cast, and a solid free-trade majority, the South having six members, including the chairman, and all from non-manifecturing States. The revenue paying States had scant consideration. The great State of New-York was entirely ignored. The Pacific States had no representative, nor had the Northwest. Mr. Reed gives every section representation, with the Ohio champion of projection as chairman.

CAN'T UNCLE SAM AFFORD AS MUCH? From The Boston Journal.

The British Admiralty Board has begun to expend the \$100,000,000 asked for not long ago to build a new naval contingent of seventy "more modern" war ves-

AN INTELLIGENT DIAGNOSIS.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Among the most valuable contributions to our knowledge of Brazilian affairs is the letter, from St. Thomas, in The New-York Fribune of yesterday, from its staff correspondent, Mr. Ford, now on his way to Brazil. St. Thomas, as is well known, is one of the chief branches in the mail circuit of the West Indies, of which Barbadoes is the centre. The correspondent has had access to the latest files of Brazilian papers, and to well-informed Brazilians and others temporarily so journing at St. Thomas, and is possessed of material for forming a more accurate estimate of the philosophy of the Governmental evolution in Brazil than a majority of Americans have. There seems to be no doubt that he has analyzed correctly the chief causes of the overthrow of the Government, the news of which that he was such a natural revolt from the existing order. From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

AN ELABORATE PRODUCT, CERTAINLY.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Free Traders call wool raw material. Farners who have spent years of time and pockets of money to breed up their sheep to the highest and best wool-bearing standard, don't agree with them. What is raw material to the purchaser is often the seller's finished product. Pig iron, for instance.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The prospectus of Miss Kate Field's forthcoming journal says: "From an impartial public I hope for support in the guise of subscription, gavertising and suggestion." The public, dear Kate will keep your cellar full of suggestions, but you'll have to hustle for the pumpkins and wood.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

A large reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at her temporary home, No. 616 Fifth-ave. to introduce her second daughter, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, and her niece, Miss Lillian Stokes. Height Pheips Stones, and her freece, has tallian Stokes.

The debutantes were dressed in white and held
bouquets of lilles of the valley. Assisting in receiv.

Ing were Miss Sarah Pheips Stokes, Miss Lusk, Miss
Elliott Betts, Miss Lizzle Lanier and Miss Caroline Grosvenor Goodridge. During the afternoon the en-gagement was announced of Miss Sarah Pheips Stokes to Bacon Halcott, of England, whose title comes from his mother's family, who are Germans. guests were Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives. Miss Ives. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanler, Mr. and Mrs. Prederick Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pelham Clinton, N. G. Ingraham, W. Kenneth Ross, Mrs. Clarence D'asmore, Ingraham, W. Kennore, Mrs. W. T. Lusk, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Frederick Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. George Forsythe, Mrs. Alfred Youngs, Mrs. G. P. Abdrews, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Chapin, Mrs. Austin Copbin, Miss Corbin, the Misses Minturn, Miss Mollie Sloan, Mrs. Howard Wainwright, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, the Misses Hawley, De Forest Grant, Mis. John Shalle, M. H. Hoadley, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. P. P. R. H. Hoadley, R. H. Hoadley, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Miss Amy Baker, Mrs. Philip Sands. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. W. B. Shattuck, Mrs. F. Burvall Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Miss Gerry, Thomas Gilford, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mrs. Paran Stevens Mrs. Arthur Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Hicks Lord, W. Gerard, jr., Howard Taylor, Mrs. John J. W. Gerard, I., Zerega, Thomas Howard, Miss Post, Miss Berryman, Miss Hargous, A. L. Hargous, Miss Satterlee, S. D. Babcock and the Misses Babcock.

Mrs. Philip Sands, No. 15 East Thirty-third-st, gave a small dance last night, one of a series to be given . F. H. Betts and others. Among those were the Misses Morgan, Miss Bliss, Miss by Mrs. F. H. Betts and others. Gerry, Miss Betts, Miss Satterice, Miss Lanier, R. L. Winthrop, Frank Webb, John Hadden, W. stokes, E. Le Roy, L. Beeckman, Langdon Erving A. A. Bibby and M. H. Strong,

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, No. 49 West Twenty. third-st., gave a large reception yesterday afternoon Among the guests were Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Inness Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wil Colonel and Mrs. DeLancey Kane, Mrs. Addan Isda, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lentlihon, the Misses Lentilbon, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Doremus, Miss Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Sevens, Mrs. Paget, Creighton Webb, H. Le Grand Cannon and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Messrs. Cottenet. Mr. and Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, Miss Dehon, Mrs. Charles Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, jr.

Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb and her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, held an informal reception reservant Henshaw ward, nord an informal reception yesterday afternoon at their home, No. 683 Fifth-ave, Mr. and Mrs. Ward returned from their wedding top on Sunday. Among those present were Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Afred Youngs, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mrs. John Zereg, Mrs. Isaac How, Miss Beutrice How, Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pelham Choton, Miss Bradhurst, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., Mrs. Kernochan, G. A. Morrison, Jr., Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Miss Tailer, Miss Tailer, Miss Entilly Lentillhon, Miss Davis, Miss Disnere, Miss Failly Lentillhon, Miss Davis, Miss Disnere, Emily Lentilhon, Miss Dayrs, Miss Dinsmore, Clift, the Misses Clift, Ford Huntington, Mrs.

numerous assemblage in the Broadway Theatre

last night welcomed the London Galety Theatre Burlesque Company in the piece by Messrs. Sims and cettitt entitled: "Faust up to Date." The dialogue of his piece is trash, and it was illustrated on this occasion with a quantity of commonplace music by Mr. Meyer Lutz. The most agreeable feature in the perormance was the dancing, which was done by Mis M ss Levey, Miss Price, Miss Wilmot and Miss Katle Barry. Of the art of burlesque-which consists in treating comical themes in a perfectly grave manner-this company gave no sign. Its performmanner—this company gave no sign. Its prometries and seventian to the rule. That region, last ance, however, was marked by a spirit of folia, week, had little in the way of weather but frosts, and this with the public in general passes for burblizzards and snow-drifts.

Maria Jones, ought to be mentioned as an exception to he general medicerity of this company. She is an actress. The piece was set in good scenery, which includes a fine view of the Eiffel Tower. The large audience gave many signs of satisfaction with what it saw and heard. There was an abundance of flowers, In a dramatic point of view the advent of this London burlesque company is unimportant. long been sufficiently burdened with frivolity. in the service of horse-laugh this new importation will doubtless labor to practical advantage. The case was as follows:

E. J. Lonnen
Charles Danby
E. Vacotd
E. H. Hasem
Elsie Everett
Adde Conyers
Katle Barry
Neille Langton
Mands Stone
Gertude Hillyar
Edith Taynor
Florence Levey
Lillian Price
Maude Wilmot
Estelle Rowe

WEDDINGS.

Franklin, Penn., Dec. 10 (Special).-The marriage of Harry C. Flood and Miss Frances Dora Lockard took place at the house of the bride's brother, Charles 0. Lockard, at 11 o'clock to-day. The Rev. Dr. Chiles E. Hall, of Meadville, officiated. The bride is the E. Hall, of Meadville, efficiated. The bride is the second daughter of L. B. Lockard, of Bradford, Penn. The bridegroom is manager of the advertising department of "The Chantanquan," published at Meadville, of which his father is editor and proorietor.

Scranton, Dec. 10 (Special), Miss May, younged daughter of Lewis Pughe, was married this evening to Major Penman, a prominent lawyer and official of this city. The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York City, officiated

DE WOLF HOPPER'S NEW OPERA. The opera in which the De Wolf Hopper Comic Opera

Company will open its season at the Broadway Theatre on May 5 has been selected by the managers, Charles E. Locke and J. Charles Davis. It is called "Castles in the Air." The libretto is by Charles Alfred Byrne and the music by Gustave Kerker, who may join the company as musical director. The scene of the opera is the island of Martinique, and Mr. Hopper's part is that of a colonial police magistrate, the oracle of the sland. It is said to give him excellent opportunities for his peculiar style of activity.

MISS L. S. COLLINS IN A MONOLOGUE.

Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins appeared yesterds afternoon at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre in ionologue by Charles Barnard called "Sarah Tarbox, It was the first time that the monologue had been heard, and the occasion was not public, admission being by invitation. It is a New-England character sketched in four acts, in which Miss Tarbox holds conversations with a number of wholly imaginary conversations with a number of wholy imaginary people, imaginary, that is, so far as their being sen by the audience is concerned. Among those present in the audience were Bronson Howard, A. B. Darling, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Croly, A. M. Palmer, Hienry Draper, Charles Wyndham, Wilson Barrett, Sidney Rosenfeld and Marshall P. Wilder.

TAMBO AND BONES AT DOCKSTADER'S. Dockstader's Theatre will open its doors again this vening and the patrons of the house will, time minstrel performance. In the first part George Marion and Barry Maxwell will be the end men, with Joe Garland in the middle. A strong programme has been arranged for the second part. George Marios will have a specialty, in the place of Lew Dockstade There will be a troop of performing dogs and the entertainment will end with a sketch called "Rival Hotels." The members of the company have been working hard to get ready for the opening and to make it acceptable to their friends, who, they hope, will show appreciation of their efforts.

SECRETARY WINDOM IN TOWN. Secretary Windom came over from Washington on Monday night and spent yesterday in the city, attending to some private matters. He will probably return to the Capital to-day.

THE MOTHER OF THREE BABIES AT ONE BIRTH. Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 10 (Special).-Mrs. Eartholomew O'Neil, of No. 3 Hecke-st., gave birth vesterday to three children, two girls and one boy. One of the girl babies died soon after birth, but the other two babies and the mother are doing nicely.

MR: WHARTON ABLE TO RETURN TO WORK. Washington, Dec. 10.-William E. Wharton, As-sistant Secretary of State, who has just recovered from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever in Boston, will reach this city to-morrow and resume his duties after an absence of several months.

THE ARRIVAL OF HEINRICH VOGL. Heinrich Vogl. one of the leading tenors of the Metre-politan Opera House for the present season, arrived here yesterday on the Ems. - He is from Munich, and will sing the parts that were sing last coason by Aivary. Last the parts that were sing last coason by Aivary. Last summer he saing at the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth. He will appear this winter in "Lohengia." "Rheinzold." "Slegfried," "Die Goetterdaemmerung." "Friedle," "Templar und Jucdin" and "Tristan und Isolde," in which he saing at Bayreuth.